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The U.N.'s War Against The West

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The United Nations is actively supporting armed warfare and revolution by directly funding three Soviet-backed "national liberation movements" and one guerrilla group sponsored by the People's Republic of China (PRC). These are, respectively, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the Middle East; the African National Congress (ANC), the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC). The latter three groups are staging guerrilla and terrorist warfare in southern Africa. In Central America, Honduran refugee camps are also being used to aid Marxist guerrillas attacking the government of El Salvador.

This is not a new policy for the U.N. The Marxist governments of Angola, Mozambique and the new Socialist regime of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe were all aided by the United Nations when they were guerrilla revolutionary movements fighting in the bush. Since 1975, the United Nations has given at least \$133 million in direct aid to armed revolutionary movements, most of them Marxist.

While cash and services are helpful, it is only part of the U.N. largess. The PLO, for example, not only controlled the United Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) refugee camps in Lebanon but turned them into "military bastions." That is the phrase used by the Lebanese-ambassador to the U.N., Edward Ghorra, in his letter to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in 1976.

Ghorra attached an additional letter from Lebanon's deputy prime minister in this communication to Waldheim. It documented PLO installation of "heavy weapons" in the UNRWA camps of Lebanon as early as 1969. The same letter noted that the PLO had even "occupied the UNRWA offices in the camps." Waldheim did nothing.

UNRWA has an annual budget of \$200 million for Palestinian refugee camps located throughout the Middle East. The budget for these camps in Lebanon is \$20 million a year.

"international staff" of UNRWA's 17,000 worldwide employes are Palestinians. This situation was described by John Miles of UNRWA's New York office to this reporter in an interview. Since Palestinians nearly dominate UNRWA, U.N. monitoring of military activity in the UNRWA refugee camps becomes almost impossible.

U.N. funding of national liberation movements has paid for food, housing, basic education, professional training, health services and medicines, legal fees, radio broadcasting, agricultural projects, communal farms and refugee relief.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 proved that U.N. facilities like the Siblin Training Center near Beirut were used for PLO military recruits. PLO documents captured by the Israelis after the invasion also confirmed that the PLO used intelligence reports of the U.N. International Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the U.N. peace-keeping contingent, to monitor Israeli troop movements. The documents were dated May 26, 1981.

Another fringe benefit for the PLO from the U.N. is that all but 120

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